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THE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC CLASSES OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. II

III. MALES OF VOTING AGE

Table IV shows for continental United States the classification of male gainful workers of voting age by social-economic groups, compared with the total male population engaged in gainful occupations.

The data for this classification are taken from Tables XLVII and LII of the special report on Occupations, where all gainful workers are distributed into 140 occupation groups.

The reduction of the number of occupation groups from 303 to 140 has necessitated a few modifications in the scheme of classification, of which the following are the most important:

No segregation of agricultural laborers is made into members of family and hired help.

Waiters and servants are combined in the Census table into one group. To make the number of males of 21 years and over comparable with males of all ages, the 213,728 "servants and waiters" are segregated in the same ratio as they are shown to bear to each other among all males, viz., as 64,591:215,818.

The total variance in the plan of classification comprises less than 1 per cent of males of full age, distributed among five social-economic groups (salaried employees, selling force, industrial wage-earners, servants, and unclassified); it may, therefore, be treated as a negligible quantity.⁵

⁵ The following were the minor modifications of the scheme of classification:

"Overseers," who are classed in this study as "salaried employees," are combined in Table L of the census report on Occupations with "farmers and planters." It may be assumed that very few of them, if any, are under 21 years of age; as the total number of male overseers is only 16,517, the error may be disregarded as infinitesimal.

The same assumption is made with regard to apiarists comprised in Table L within the designation "other agricultural pursuits." This assumption is justified by the low percentages of persons under age within the whole group described as "other agricultural pursuits," viz., 4.7 per cent (see Table L). The total number of apiarists is only 1,324; the error is likewise a negligible quantity.

The group "messengers and errand boys," comprising messengers, cash and bundle boys, and office boys, is included among "industrial wage-earners."

"Pilots," included among "boatmen and sailors," are here classified among industrial wage-earners.

"Other persons in trade and transportation" include 2,813 auctioneers who come, under

The number of males of voting age engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits is distributed into employers and employed by the following method:

The total number of males 10 years of age and over designated in the census report as "manufacturers and officials, etc.," is 239,649, which includes 17,833 officials of mining and quarrying companies. The number of persons from 16 to 20 years belonging to this class is 3,752. It may be safely assumed that no person under age is ever elected an officer of a corporation; the number of "manufacturers and officials" from 16 to 20 years of age may be taken to contain only manufacturers; the percentage of minors among manufacturers (3,752 out of 221,816) is accordingly 1.7 per cent.

This percentage may be applied to the number of male proprietors of manufacturing establishments and mine operators, shown in Table IV, viz., 619,093; after eliminating the 1.7 per cent of males under age, the number of proprietors, etc., 21 years of age and over, is estimated at 608,569. The number of officers of corporations is given in the same table as 52,090; it is assumed, as stated, that they are all of age. The estimated numbers of proprietors and officials are subtracted from the total number of males 21 years of age and over, engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits, in the manner indicated in a previous chapter; the difference represents wage-earners.

the classification adopted here, within the group of "entrepreneurs." It may safely be assumed that all auctioneers are of age.

"Sextons," combined with "janitors," are included among industrial wage-earners.

"Carriage and hack drivers," included among "draymen, hackmen, teamsters, etc.," are thrown among the "unclassified"; likewise hunters and trappers, who are included among "other domestic and personal service"; also "firemen" who are combined with "watchmen and policemen."

The number of males of all ages in the United States affected by those changes in classification is summarized next below:

Overseers.....	16,517
Apiarists.....	1,324
Sextons.....	5,303
Pilots.....	4,971
Bundle and cash boys.....	6,116
Office boys.....	15,757
Waiters.....	64,591
Hunters and trappers.....	10,020
Firemen.....	14,576
Carriage and hackdrivers.....	36,751
Auctioneers.....	2,813
Total.....	178,739

TABLE IV

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, COMPARED WITH ALL MALES ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, IN CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, 1900

	MALES OF ALL AGES	MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER		PERCENTAGE RATIO OF EACH GROUP TO TOTAL OF ALL GROUPS	
		Number	Percentage of All Males of Each Group	Males of All Ages	Males 21 Years and Over
All groups.	23,753,836	19,634,000	82.0	100.0	100.0
1. Farmers and planters. . .	5,504,973	5,387,281	98.0	23.2	27.4
2. Agricultural laborers. . .	3,747,668	1,745,271	46.5	15.8	8.9
3. Entrepreneurs.	1,851,925	1,793,992	96.8	7.8	9.1
4. Professional and quasi-professional.	936,726	862,572	92.0	3.9	4.4
5. Agents and commercial travelers.	322,587	310,547	96.2	1.4	1.6
6. Salaried employees. . . .	933,916	750,956	80.4	3.9	3.8
7. Selling force.	468,019	358,143	76.7	2.0	1.8
8. Industrial wage-earners	8,556,325	7,132,354	83.4	36.0	36.4
9. Servants.	212,791	164,728	77.4	0.9	0.8
10. Unclassified.	1,218,906	1,128,156	92.5	5.1	5.8

Male gainful workers of full age compared with all males engaged in gainful occupations.—The preceding table brings out certain characteristic age distinctions among the several social-economic groups. The lowest percentage of males of voting age is found among agricultural laborers, 46.5 per cent, whereas the ratio of males of full age among industrial wage-earners is 83.4 per cent. This difference is due to the inclusion of farmers' children among agricultural laborers. Obviously there are comparatively few males of full age among farmers' children helping on their parents' farms. On the other hand, the age at which a farmer's sons begin to help on the farm is apparently lower than the age at which children begin to work in factories.

In respect to the percentage of males of full age in each social-economic group, the working population can be arranged into two divisions:

I. Farmers and planters, with 98 per cent; entrepreneurs, with 96.8 per cent; agents and commercial travelers, with 96.2

per cent; professional and quasi-professional men, with 92 per cent.

II. Industrial wage-earners, with 83.4 per cent; salaried employees, with 80.4 per cent; servants, with 77.4 per cent; selling force, with 76.7 per cent; and agricultural laborers, with 46.5 per cent.

The first division, comprising all persons in business for themselves, has the highest percentages of males of full age, not less than 92 per cent; this division includes agents and commercial travelers, who, as a rule, have an interest in the proceeds of the business.

The second division, comprising all persons hired by others, has the lowest percentages of males of full age, viz., not more than 83.4 per cent.

The group described as "unclassified," considering its percentage of persons of full age, viz., 92.5 per cent, is apparently nearer to the first than to the second division; that is to say, if it were possible to apportion this group among the others, the greater part of it would find lodgment in the first division.

If the percentage ratio of each group of males of voting age to the total number of all males of the same age is compared with the corresponding ratio for male gainful workers of all ages, the only marked difference is exhibited by the agricultural population: the ratio of agricultural laborers of full age is only 8.9 per cent, whereas the same group constitutes 15.8 per cent of all male workers of all ages; on the other hand, the percentage of farmers of full age is higher than the percentage of farmers to the working population of all ages, viz., 27.4 per cent, as against 23.0 per cent. This variation is due, as shown before, to the classification of children helping on the farm among agricultural laborers. If hired help only is considered, the proportion of agricultural laborers is 7.9 per cent of male workers of all ages (see Table I), as against 8.9 per cent representing the ratio of all agricultural laborers of full age to the total number of gainful workers of full age. In other words, the percentage of agricultural laborers of full age may practically be considered as an index of hired farm labor. As

regards all other groups, the deviations, as affected by age, are insignificant. The highest is exhibited by entrepreneurs who constitute 7.8 per cent of all males engaged in gainful occupations and 9.1 per cent of those of full age. The most numerous group, that of industrial wage-earners, contains 36 per cent of all males engaged in gainful occupations and 36.4 per cent of all male workers of voting age. All other variations do not exceed a fraction of 1 per cent of all gainful workers.

IV. CONJUGAL CONDITION OF MALE BREAD-WINNERS

In Table V all male persons in the United States 10 years of age and over engaged in gainful occupations are classified by social-economic groups and conjugal condition.

The married, widowed, and divorced are combined into one class, which, for the sake of brevity, will be spoken of as "married."

The data for Table V are taken from the Report on Occupations, Table XVI, where all gainful workers are classified into 140 occupation groups.

This variance in the census classification has necessitated a few slight modifications of our arrangement into social-economic groups. The resulting classification is substantially the same as in Table IV, Males of Voting Age.⁶

⁶There are no data for a division of agricultural laborers, classified by conjugal condition, into members of family and hired help; they are therefore combined in one group.

Overseers being combined in the census table with farmers and planters, the ratio of married and single among overseers has been assumed to be the same as among farmers and planters; the numbers of married and single overseers have been obtained by computation.

As "farm and plantation overseers" constitute only 0.3 per cent of the group described as "farmers, planters, and overseers," the error may be treated as a negligible quantity.

In a similar manner apiarists have been segregated from "other agricultural pursuits"; the total number of male apiarists was only 1,324, which is less than 0.01 per cent of all gainful workers; the error cannot affect the percentages in Table V.

The 2,810 auctioneers who are classed by the census among "other persons in trade and transportation" have been divided in the same manner into married and single; the total number of this group is 0.01 per cent of all gainful workers.

Letter and mail carriers, 28,114 in number, have in like manner been segregated from "clerks and copyists"; the whole number is barely 0.1 per cent of all gainful workers.

Bundle and cash boys, messengers and office boys, aggregating 65,032 persons, were classified in the same way by conjugal condition; the total number is less than 0.3 per cent of all gainful workers. The distribution of males engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits, classified by conjugal condition into proprietors, officials of corporations, and wage-

Relative places of married and single males.—The largest group in either class is that of industrial wage-earners, constituting approximately the same percentage, viz., 34.2 per cent of the married, widowed, and divorced, and 37.2 per cent of the single. Farmers and entrepreneurs form 44.0 per cent of the married and only 11.6 per cent of the single. On the other hand, agricultural laborers constitute 31.3 per cent of the single and only 5.2 per cent of the married.

If all gainful workers are divided into two classes, those working for an employer and those who follow independent pursuits, comprising farmers, entrepreneurs, and professional men, the percentage ratios of these classes will compare as follows:

	Married	Single
Employed	46.4	78.9
Independent	48.0	15.9

The overwhelming majority of single males are working for employers, whereas among the married males one-half are engaged in enterprises of their own.

A comparison of the ratios of married and single within each class shows the following results: The average ratio of married and single in all occupations is 59.2 per cent of the former to 40.8 per cent of the latter. The highest percentage of married persons is found among the farmers, viz., 86.6 per cent, the lowest among agricultural laborers, viz., 19.3 per cent. The low percentage of married persons in this class is due to the inclusion of boys living with their parents and helping on the farm. Next to the farmers are entrepreneurs with 79.0 per cent married and agents and commercial travelers with

earnings, is arrived at in the following manner: The ratio of single "manufacturers and officials," viz., 41,703 out of 240,525, i.e., 17.3 per cent, is applied to the estimated number of male proprietors and operators, 619,093, as shown in Table IV. The ratio of single "officials of banks and companies," viz., 15,848 out of 72,975, i.e., 21.7 per cent, is taken as the ratio of single persons among "officers of manufacturing corporations" and "officials of mining and quarrying companies." The respective numbers of wage-earners are obtained by the subtraction of proprietors and salaried officials from the total number of persons engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits, as more fully explained on a preceding page.

TABLE V
 MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC
 GROUPS AND CONJUGAL CONDITION

	TOTAL NUMBER	MARRIED, WIDOWED, AND DIVORCED	SINGLE	PERCENTAGE RATIO TO ALL GROUPS		PERCENTAGE RATIO WITHIN EACH GROUP	
				Married, Widowed, and Divorced	Single	Married, Widowed, and Divorced	Single
All groups.....	23,957,778	14,183,699	9,774,079	100.0	100.0	59.2	40.8
1. Farmers and planters.....	5,511,389	4,771,642	739,747	33.7	7.6	86.6	13.4
2. Agricultural laborers.....	3,793,555	731,858	3,061,697	5.2	31.3	19.3	80.7
3. Entrepreneurs.....	1,853,626	1,465,202	388,424	10.3	4.0	79.0	21.0
4. Professional and quasi-pro- fessional.....	1,002,503	573,200	429,303	4.0	4.3	56.2	43.8
5. Agents and commercial travelers	322,763	234,509	88,254	1.7	0.9	72.7	27.3
6. Salaried employees.....	937,786	457,570	480,216	3.2	4.9	48.8	51.2
7. Selling force.....	468,647	199,886	268,761	1.4	2.8	42.7	57.3
8. Wage-earners.....	8,486,917	4,850,948	3,635,969	34.2	37.2	57.2	42.8
9. Servants.....	280,409	102,244	178,165	0.7	1.8	30.4	69.6
10. Unclassified.....	1,300,183	796,640	503,543	5.6	5.2	61.3	38.7

72.7 per cent. On the other hand, industrial wage-earners contain 57.2 per cent married persons, professional men, 56.2 per cent, salaried employees, 48.8 per cent, the selling force, 42.7 per cent, and servants, only 36.4 per cent.

The percentage ratio of married and single among the "Unclassified" is close to the average for all males engaged in gainful occupations, with a slight preponderance of the married.

It must be borne in mind that the census classification of males engaged in gainful occupations by conjugal condition embraces all persons 10 years of age and over, while 18 per cent of them are under age; the percentage of married, widowed, and divorced among males under 20 at the Twelfth Census was but 1.2 per cent ("Population," Part II, p. lxxxvii). A more accurate idea of the conjugal condition of each social-economic group can be arrived at from a comparison of the percentages of married and single with those of males of full age in each group, as shown in the table next below:

TABLE VI

MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, COMPARED WITH ALL MALES CLASSIFIED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS	PERCENTAGE RATIO TO ALL MALES IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS		
	Males 21 Years and Over	Married, Widowed, and Divorced	Difference
All groups	82.0	59.2	22.8
Farmers and planters	98.0	86.6	11.4
Agricultural laborers	46.5	19.3	27.2
Entrepreneurs	96.8	79.0	17.8
Professional and quasi-professional	92.0	56.2	35.8
Agents and commercial travelers	96.2	72.7	23.5
Salaried employees	80.4	48.8	31.6
Selling force	76.7	42.7	34.0
Industrial wage-earners	84.4	57.2	27.2
Servants	77.4	36.4	41.0
Unclassified	92.5	61.3	31.2

If the small percentage of married men under the age of 21 is disregarded, the difference between the percentage of males of full age and the percentage of married, widowed, and

divorced may be taken to represent the percentage of single persons of full age in each social-economic group. It appears that a little over one-quarter of all gainful workers of full age are single, while about three-quarters are married. But the range of variation among the several social-economic groups is very wide. Among agricultural laborers and servants the majority of males of full age are unmarried. As regards agricultural laborers, this is due partly to the fact that they include adult sons living with and working for the proprietors of the farms. As regards domestic servants, the large percentage of the unmarried is accounted for by the fact that such servants are required to reside with their employers.

The lowest ratio of single men is found among farmers, a little over one-ninth, and among entrepreneurs, over one-sixth. Next to them and very close to the average for all groups are agents and commercial travelers, with about one-fourth unmarried. Among industrial wage-earners of full age about one-third are unmarried. Professional men and salaried employees contain about two-fifths unmarried; salesmen in stores follow next with four-ninths unmarried; apparently these more ambitious classes of the community postpone marriage until they are able to support a family on a higher standard of living.

Still it is probable that the ratio of unmarried persons in each of the social-economic groups reflects its age composition.

V. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS⁷

The distribution of the productive population by social-economic groups exhibits considerable local variations, as shown on Map I. In the majority of states and territories no single group showed a preponderance over all others.

In the following states and territories one group constituted a majority of the total number of gainful workers:

⁷In twenty of the states and territories the number of females that could not be classified exceeded 10 per cent of all female gainful workers. In Alaska 13.3 per cent of the males and 39.2 per cent of the females could not be classified. Alaska is therefore omitted, and as regards all other states and territories, the remarks on the distribution of gainful workers by social-economic groups are confined here to the aggregate of both sexes and to males.

	Percentage
Farmers—in Oklahoma	50.4
Agricultural laborers—in Hawaii	53.6
Industrial wage-earners:	
in Rhode Island	59.9
in Pennsylvania	54.9
in Connecticut	54.7
in Massachusetts	54.3
in New Jersey	52.0
in New Hampshire	50.8

For purposes of comparison, farmers and "agricultural laborers, members of family" may be properly combined into one group. This combined group constitutes a majority of all gainful workers in the following states and territories:

	Percentage
Mississippi	62.2
Arkansas	58.5
Indian Territory	56.4
Alabama	53.8
South Dakota	51.9
Texas	51.8
North Carolina	51.6

Industrial wage-earners, combined with hired agricultural laborers, constituted a majority of all gainful workers in Delaware, 52.0 per cent, and in Wyoming, 51.6 per cent.

The "unclassified" group is also largely made up of wage-earners. As shown above, however, this group, tested by the ratio of males of voting age, approximates the social-economic groups representing individual enterprise, whereas the conjugal condition of the "unclassified" comes nearest to the average for all persons engaged in gainful occupations. The percentage of wage-earners among the "unclassified" may therefore reasonably be taken to be the same as the average for all gainful workers; in other words, the "unclassified" may be eliminated from the computation of the ratio of wage-earners. This correction will add the following states and territories to the preceding two with a majority of industrial and agricultural wage-earners:

	Percentage
Arizona	52.7
Colorado	52.6
New York	52.0
New Mexico	51.0

Male workers in each state and territory. (See Map II.)—
 Certain of the social-economic groups formed a majority of the
 male workers in the following states and territories:

	Percentage
Farmers: in Oklahoma	52.4
Agricultural laborers: in Hawaii	54.4
Industrial wage-earners:	
in Rhode Island	60.7
in Pennsylvania	58.6
in Connecticut	57.1
in Massachusetts.....	57.0
in New Jersey	54.7
in Montana	51.9
in New Hampshire	50.2

The elimination of the "unclassified" will add to this list
 the following states and territories with a majority of industrial
 wage-earners:

	Percentage
Wyoming	51.6
New York	50.4
Colorado	50.3
Arizona	50.0

Farmers, including members of family working on the farms,
 constituted a majority in the following states and territories:

	Percentage
Mississippi	64.9
Arkansas	60.8
Indian Territory	58.2
South Dakota	56.8
North Carolina	56.8
Alabama	56.1
South Carolina	55.0
Texas	54.6
North Dakota	53.0
Tennessee	50.8

The elimination of the "unclassified" will add to this list the following states:

	Percentage
Georgia	53.0
Kansas	51.0
Kentucky	50.8

Industrial wage-earners combined with agricultural laborers, not members of family, constituted a majority in the following states and territories:

	Percentage
in Nevada	56.8
in Delaware	56.4
in Maryland	52.8
in New Mexico	50.1

The elimination of the "unclassified" will increase this list by the following states:

	Percentage
Washington	55.3
California	52.7
Ohio	51.7
Maine	51.5

VI. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS IN GREAT CITIES

Table VII below presents a classification of gainful workers by social-economic groups for the group of cities which, according to the enumeration of 1905, had a population of 300,000 and over.

The method by which the 140 classes of occupations have been combined into social-economic groups for these cities are substantially the same as those before described.⁸

⁸ A few slight modifications have been necessitated by the variance of the census statistics for cities from those relating to states and territories.

In Table XLII of the volume on Occupations, "waiters" are combined with "servants"; for the purposes of the present classification the total for both occupations in each city has been apportioned between waiters and servants pro rata to their numbers for the respective states.

In the summary of statistics of manufactures for cities ("Manufactures," Part II, Table III), the number of "salaried officials, clerks, etc.," combines "officers of corporations" with "general superintendents, managers, clerks, etc.," who are shown separately in the tables for states and territories. The combined number for each city has likewise been apportioned between the two groups pro rata to their numbers in the respective states.

The numbers of policemen and firemen in the 14 cities have been taken from the *Bulletin of the Department of Labor*, No. 36 (September, 1901), "Statistics of Cities," and subtracted from the total for "watchmen, policemen, firemen, etc." In this manner each of these occupations was assigned its place in the proper social-economic group.

The aggregate population of the 15 cities of this class was estimated as of June 1, 1905, at 12,300,000, which was 55 per cent of the total for cities with a population of 30,000 or over.

The most numerous social-economic group is the industrial wage-earners; in eight of these cities they constitute a majority of all gainful workers, viz., Baltimore, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh. It must be borne in mind, however, that there are industrial wage-earners among the "Unclassified." As shown above, the "Unclassified," tested by the ratio of males of voting age, most nearly approximate the social-economic groups representing individual enterprise, while by conjugal condition that group closely reflects the average for all social-economic groups. It is, therefore, fair to assume that the percentage of wage-earners among the "Unclassified" may be eliminated from the total. In three of the great cities industrial wage-earners accordingly constituted less than one-half of all persons engaged in gainful occupations in 1900, viz., in Boston, 49.1 per cent, in San Francisco, 46.7 per cent, and in Washington, D.C., 39.6 per cent.

There is a vast difference between the sexes with regard to social-economic stratification. While male industrial wage-earners form about one-half of the total male population engaged in gainful occupations, female industrial wage-earners constitute only from 22 to 44 per cent of all women bread-winners. The contrast is especially striking in Pittsburgh, where over two-thirds (67.5 per cent) of the male workers are industrial wage-earners, while less than one-fourth (24.2 per cent) of the women bread-winners are industrial wage-earners. On the other hand, women in cities have a special occupation in which they do not enter into competition with men, viz., domestic service. About one-fourth of the women bread-winners in large cities are domestics. In Pittsburgh the ratio rises to 34.5 per cent and in New Orleans to 34.1 per cent, i.e., every third woman bread-winner is a domestic servant.

Among the male bread-winners industrial wage-earners number less than one-half in Boston, Washington, D.C., and San Francisco. After the elimination of the unclassified, however,

the industrial wage-earners made up in 1900 less than one-half of all male gainful workers only in Washington, D.C., viz., 49.6 per cent.

The next place after industrial wage-earners is held among male bread-winners by entrepreneurs, whose ratio to all gainful workers fluctuates between 13.7 per cent in New York and 7.2 per cent in Pittsburgh.

The third place is held by salaried employees, whose percentage fluctuates between 11.9 in Chicago and 7.7 in Philadelphia.

Compared with the states within which they are situated, the great cities exhibit, as a rule, a greater relative number of gainful workers in each social-economic group, other than farmers and agricultural laborers. The cities of Philadelphia and Boston are exceptions to that rule; the percentage ratio of industrial wage-earners in each of them falls short of the average for the state, viz., in Boston, 44.0 per cent, in Massachusetts, 54.3 per cent, in Philadelphia, 54.2 per cent, in Pennsylvania, 54.9 per cent. In the case of the former this anomaly is easily accounted for by the fact that municipal Boston comprises the commercial and residential sections of metropolitan Boston, while the manufacturing industries are located in the suburbs, beyond the limits of the city of Boston.

The comparative percentage ratios of the several social-economic groups in a great city and in the state within which it is situated are necessarily affected, however, by the presence of a large agricultural population in the state and its absence in the city. A common basis for comparison is furnished by the following table, in which all persons engaged in non-agricultural pursuits in the fifteen great cities and in the rest of the United States are collated.

The following table brings to light the interesting fact that the percentage ratio of industrial wage-earners of both sexes in the great cities is lower than in smaller cities and rural districts, viz., 54.6 per cent in cities with a population of 300,000 and over, as against 58.9 per cent in the rest of the United States. On the other hand, the ratios of salaried employees,

the selling force, and agents and commercial travelers are higher in great cities, viz., 17.7 per cent in the aggregate, as compared with 10.6 per cent in small cities and rural districts. The excess of salaried employees, salesmen, and agents in great cities and the excess of industrial wage-earners in small cities and

TABLE VII

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ENGAGED IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS IN CITIES WITH A POPULATION OF 300,000 AND OVER AND IN THE REST OF THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY SEX AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, 1900

GREAT CITIES	NUMBER OF PERSONS			PERCENTAGE RATIOS		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Total.....	4,207,318	3,189,155	1,018,163	100.0	100.0	100.0
Entrepreneurs.....	474,535	418,593	55,942	11.3	13.1	5.5
Professional and quasi-professional.....	332,618	228,154	104,464	7.9	7.1	10.3
Agents and commercial travelers.....	94,990	92,008	2,982	2.2	2.9	0.3
Salaried employees.....	454,742	353,842	100,900	10.8	11.1	9.9
Selling force.....	199,028	136,540	62,479	4.7	4.3	6.1
Industrial wage-earners....	2,294,812	1,897,688	397,124	54.6	59.5	39.0
Servants.....	356,593	62,321	294,272	8.5	2.0	28.9

UNITED STATES EXCLUSIVE OF GREAT CITIES

All groups.....	13,056,566	10,236,867	2,819,689	100.0	100.0	100.0
Entrepreneurs.....	1,629,363	1,436,733	192,630	12.5	14.0	6.8
Professional and quasi-professional.....	1,246,587	809,219	437,368	9.6	7.9	15.5
Agents and commercial travelers.....	239,279	230,755	8,524	1.8	2.2	0.3
Salaried employees.....	734,337	583,944	150,393	5.6	5.7	5.3
Selling force.....	423,267	332,098	91,169	3.2	3.3	3.2
Industrial wage-earners....	7,682,306	6,690,621	991,685	58.9	65.4	35.2
Servants.....	1,101,417	153,497	947,920	8.4	1.5	33.7

rural districts point to the position of the great cities as distributive centers for the country's industries. The same tendency is still more pronounced among males engaged in gainful occupations: industrial wage-earners constitute 59.5 per cent in the great cities and 65.4 per cent in the rest of the country, whereas office workers, salesmen, and agents number 18.3 per

cent in the great cities and 11.2 per cent in smaller cities and rural districts.

The distribution of women bread-winners by social-economic groups exhibits a different tendency. The percentage of industrial wage-earners is higher in the great cities, as well as the ratios of salaried employees and saleswomen; this excess is compensated by a higher percentage of business and professional women and servants in smaller cities and rural districts. Apparently, in great cities there is a greater demand for female help in factories, offices, and stores, while in the smaller cities and towns middle-class and domestic occupations predominate. In great cities the aggregate of industrial wage-earners, salaried employees, and salesgirls is 55 per cent, and all other classes 45 per cent; in small cities and towns the former are only 43.7 per cent of all females engaged in gainful occupations and the latter 56.3 per cent.

VII. RACE AND NATIVITY

In Table VIII next following all males of voting age engaged in gainful occupations in continental United States are classified by race, nativity, and social-economic groups.

The data for this table have been compiled from Table LII of the Report on Occupations, where all males 21 years and over are distributed into 140 specified occupations. Wherever these occupation groups had to be split up into minor subdivisions, the same methods were pursued, as in the classification of male gainful workers of voting age by social-economic groups.

The distribution of males of full age engaged in manufactures and mechanical pursuits into employers and wage-earners has been made substantially in the same manner as the distribution by conjugal condition of all male workers engaged in the same pursuits.

A slight modification of the method was necessary, however, in view of the variance between the manufacturers, etc., on the one hand, and officials, on the other, as to the percentages of native, foreign, colored, etc.

The percentage ratios given in census Table LII are as follows :

	Manufacturers and Officials, etc.	Officials of Banks and Companies
Native white, native parents.....	53.0	67.2
Native white, foreign parents.....	21.4	20.6
Foreign white.....	25.0	11.9
Negro.....	0.5	0.2
Other colored.....	0.1	0.1
	100.0	100.0

The first column of percentage ratios is therefore first applied to the sum of 608,569 proprietors, etc., and 52,090 officers of corporations, etc.; then the percentage ratios of the second column are applied to the latter alone and the results are respectively subtracted from the former figures; the difference represents manufacturers proper.

The social-economic structure of each element of the population presents its own distinctive features. Native whites of native parents and Negroes contain the highest percentage of farmers, viz., 34.7 and 34.5 per cent, respectively, which is twice as many in proportion as found among the foreign whites and their children, 16.6 and 17.1 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, industrial wage-earners constitute over one-half (52.8 per cent) of the foreign white and only a little over one-fourth (27.6 per cent) of the native white of native parentage; native white of foreign parentage and Negroes occupy intermediate places (40.8 and 32.7 per cent, respectively). The Negroes are the only element of the population with a majority engaged in agriculture, viz., 52.3 per cent.

The functional tendencies of each element of the population appear still more conspicuously from the composition of each social-economic group. While the native white of native parentage number one-half (49.7 per cent) of all male gainful workers of full age, they are unequally represented in the several social-economic groups. They constitute the highest percentage among professional men (63.1), farmers (62.8), and

TABLE VIII
PERCENTAGE RATIO OF MALES 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, ENGAGED IN GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS IN CONTINENTAL
UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY RACE, NATIVITY, AND SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP	PERCENTAGE RATIO WITHIN EACH ELEMENT OF THE POPULATION				PERCENTAGE RATIO WITHIN EACH SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP					
	Total	Native White		Foreign White	Negro	Native White		Foreign White	Negro	Other Colored
		Native Parents	Foreign Parents			Native Parents	Foreign Parents			
All groups.....	100	100	100	100	100	49.7	16.6	23.0	10.0	0.7
1. Farmers and planters.....	27.4	34.7	17.1	16.6	34.5	62.8	10.4	13.9	12.4	0.5
2. Agricultural laborers.....	8.9	9.6	7.4	4.4	17.8	53.8	13.8	11.5	19.9	1.0
3. Entrepreneurs.....	9.1	9.0	11.1	11.2	1.6	49.5	20.2	28.1	1.7	0.5
4. Professional and quasi-professional.....	4.4	5.6	4.7	2.8	1.7	63.1	17.9	14.8	4.0	0.2
5. Agents and commercial travelers.....	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.2	0.1	61.4	21.1	16.9	0.6	...
6. Salaried employees.....	3.8	4.4	6.1	2.4	0.4	57.3	26.9	14.7	1.0	0.1
7. Selling force.....	1.8	2.1	2.9	1.3	0.1	55.9	26.6	16.8	0.5	0.2
8. Industrial wage-earners.....	36.1	27.6	40.8	52.8	32.7	38.0	18.7	33.8	9.0	0.5
9. Servants.....	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.2	4.6	16.4	9.8	25.5	41.8	6.5
10. Unclassified.....	5.8	4.7	7.3	6.1	6.5	40.4	21.1	24.6	11.2	2.7

agents and commercial travelers (61.4); they predominate, though to a lesser degree, among salaried employees (57.3 per cent) and salesmen in stores (55.9 per cent), while among industrial wage-earners they are but a minority (38 per cent). Among the group described as "agricultural laborers," which includes both hired labor and farmers' sons helping on the farm, native white of native parentage likewise constitute a majority.

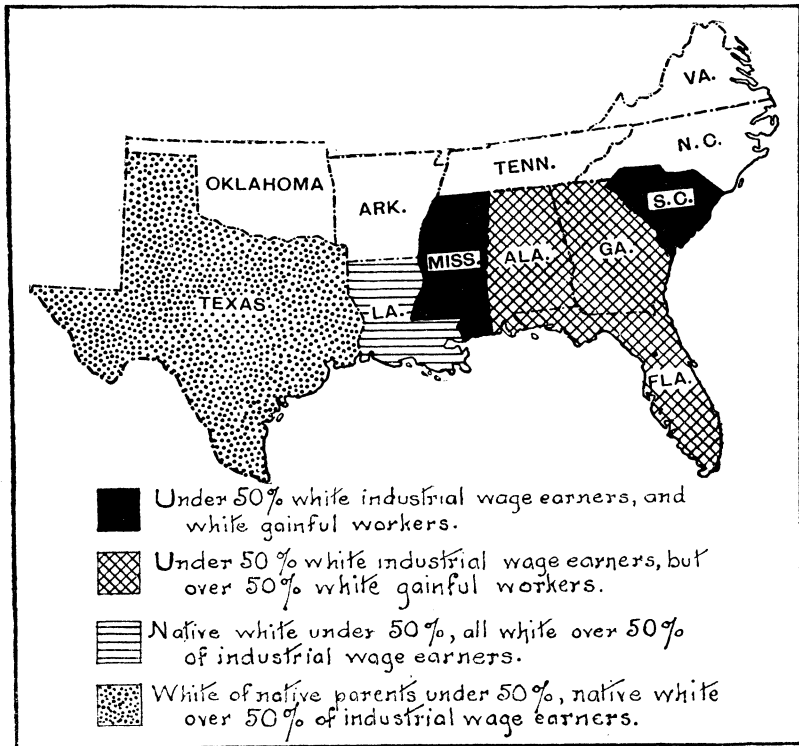
The highest percentage of foreign born white is found among industrial wage-earners, viz., 33.8 per cent, and the lowest among farmers, 13.9 per cent, and agricultural laborers, 11.5 per cent; more than the average in proportion to their numbers in the whole population is found among entrepreneurs, 28.1 per cent, and servants, 25.5 per cent; less than the average is found among agents and commercial travelers, salesmen, salaried employees, and professional men.

Native sons of foreign parents partake of the characteristics of both native and foreign white. Like their parents, they are represented by small relative numbers in the agricultural population; aside from this, however, they gravitate toward the social-economic groups where the native element predominates. The highest percentages of native born of foreign parentage are found among salaried employees and salesmen (26.9 and 26.6 per cent, respectively) and the lowest among servants (9.8 per cent). The foreign born and their native children, though a minority of all males of voting age engaged in gainful occupations (39.6 per cent), constitute a majority of the industrial wage-earners (52.5 per cent).

The colored races, Negroes and others, furnish well-nigh one-half of all men-servants, 48.3 per cent. This is nearly four times their share, the ratio of the colored to the entire male working population of full age being only 12.9 per cent; foreign white furnish one-fourth (25.5 per cent) and native white as many (26.2 per cent), though they constitute two-thirds of all male workers of full age. In other words, three-fourths of the menial work required by the nation is supplied by the colored and foreign born; the native of native stock furnish but one-sixth of the whole supply (16.4 per cent).

VIII. SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS IN THE SOUTH

In the statistical analysis of class divisions in the South I have confined myself to those states where the ratio of the colored race to the entire population is 20 per cent or over. (See Map III.) The methods of classification have been fully explained in the preceding divisions.



MAP III.—Geographical distribution of male gainful workers by social-economic group, race, and nativity in the South.

In the South the social-economic stratification of the community is strongly affected by racial distinctions. The white race predominates in all social-economic groups making up what is popularly designated as the middle class: entrepreneurs, professional men, agents and commercial travelers, salaried employees, and salesmen. In all these groups the percentage ratio of colored men is small, as appears from Table IX below.

The largest percentage is shown by the professional and quasi-professional group, which obviously ministers to the needs of the colored race. Negro entrepreneurs are more numerous than Negro agents and commercial travelers or Negro salaried employees. With the exception of Florida and Louisiana, Negro salesmen in stores are proportionately the least numerous group.

TABLE IX

PERCENTAGE RATIO OF NEGRO MALES 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN ALL GAINFUL OCCUPATIONS AND IN EACH OF CERTAIN SPECIFIED SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS

	All Occupations	Professional and Quasi-professional	Entrepreneurs	Agents and Commercial Travelers	Salaried Employees	Selling Force
1. Mississippi.....	59.1	23.2	9.7	7.6	5.4	3.1
2. South Carolina.....	57.7	23.0	12.4	4.4	4.5	3.3
3. Louisiana.....	48.0	15.1	8.0	3.5	2.4	2.7
4. Georgia.....	46.8	19.8	9.0	4.2	3.5	2.8
5. Alabama.....	45.5	16.4	7.7	5.3	3.8	2.3
6. Florida.....	45.4	19.8	9.7	2.5	4.8	7.2
7. Virginia.....	35.0	12.7	10.4	5.0	3.9	2.7
8. North Carolina.....	32.2	16.6	6.8	2.1	3.7	2.3
9. Arkansas.....	28.6	12.9	5.4	2.9	3.2	2.3
10. Tennessee.....	23.9	11.7	6.3	2.1	2.2	1.0
11. Texas.....	19.7	11.7	3.4	1.7	1.5	0.7

On the other hand, the Negro males predominate among domestic servants, although this occupation furnishes employment to only an insignificant percentage of the colored male workers, as appears from the following statement:

State	Percentage of Negroes among Male Servants	Percentage of Servants among Negro Male Workers
1. South Carolina.....	95.9	1.8
2. Georgia.....	95.0	2.6
3. Alabama.....	92.9	1.9
4. Mississippi.....	92.1	1.3
5. Virginia.....	89.5	3.9
6. Tennessee.....	88.8	4.3
7. Florida.....	88.5	2.5
8. North Carolina.....	87.7	2.1
9. Louisiana.....	76.3	2.0
10. Arkansas.....	75.6	2.1
11. Texas.....	66.5	4.1

Agricultural pursuits require the labor of the majority of male workers in all these states, except Florida, where farmers and agricultural laborers comprise only 39.6 per cent of all

male gainful workers. In most of these states the Negroes show a greater tendency than the white race toward agricultural pursuits; in some, however, the reverse is the case. In the following states the percentage ratio of Negro males engaged in agricultural pursuits to all Negro males engaged in gainful occupations exceeds the corresponding ratio of white males:

States	Negro	White
Mississippi.....	81.4	70.4
South Carolina.....	76.3	63.4
Arkansas.....	74.2	71.1
Alabama.....	69.2	66.4
Texas.....	66.4	65.1
Louisiana.....	66.2	44.9

In the following states the percentage ratio of white males engaged in agricultural pursuits to all white male workers is higher than the corresponding ratio of Negro males:

States	White	Negro
North Carolina.....	69.9	65.3
Tennessee.....	65.1	50.3
Georgia.....	63.7	62.4
Virginia.....	53.1	48.2
Florida.....	44.5	33.8

The Negroes constitute a majority of all male farmers in Mississippi and in South Carolina. In Mississippi male Negro farmers contain 59.2 per cent of all male farmers, the ratio of male Negro workers to all male workers being 59.1 per cent; in South Carolina Negro male farmers contain 54.2 per cent of all male farmers, while Negro male workers constitute 57.7 per cent of all male workers.

A majority of all agricultural laborers are Negroes in the following states:

PERCENTAGE OF NEGROES

States	Among Male Agricultural Laborers	Among All Male Workers
South Carolina.....	70.2	57.7
Mississippi.....	67.1	59.1
Louisiana.....	65.8	48.0
Georgia.....	56.5	46.8
Alabama.....	53.0	45.5

As regards the comparative numerical strength of the two main divisions of the farming population, agricultural laborers contain a higher percentage of male workers among the Negroes than among the white race, whereas farmers comprise a higher percentage of male workers among the white race than among the Negroes, except in Louisiana, where the percentage ratio of white male farmers to all white male workers is 26.3, while the percentage of Negro farmers to all Negro male workers is 27.5, and in Mississippi, where the ratio of white farmers is 44.2 per cent and that of Negro farmers 44.3 per cent.

Among the white male workers there are more farmers than agricultural laborers, among the Negroes there are more agricultural laborers than farmers, except in Arkansas and Mississippi; still, in the latter states, as everywhere else, the percentage of agricultural laborers among Negro male workers is higher than among white male workers; in Mississippi, moreover, the Negroes constitute nearly two-thirds of all agricultural laborers. The percentage of farmers and agricultural laborers among the male gainful workers of each race is shown in Table X below.

TABLE X
PERCENTAGE RATIO OF FARMERS AND AGRICULTURAL LABORERS TO ALL
MALE WORKERS WITHIN THE WHITE AND THE NEGRO RACES

STATE	WHITE		NEGRO	
	Farmers	Agricultural Laborers	Farmers	Agricultural Laborers
Alabama.....	39.2	27.2	32.4	36.8
Arkansas.....	43.4	27.7	38.5	35.7
Florida.....	28.2	16.3	16.3	17.5
Georgia.....	38.8	24.9	25.7	36.7
Louisiana.....	26.3	18.6	27.5	38.7
Mississippi.....	44.2	26.2	44.3	37.0
North Carolina.....	41.3	28.6	27.7	37.6
South Carolina.....	38.8	24.6	33.8	42.5
Tennessee.....	38.7	26.4	22.4	27.9
Texas.....	40.2	24.9	34.7	31.7
Virginia.....	31.5	21.6	20.1	28.1

The group of "agricultural laborers" comprises both members of family and outside help. The percentage of farmers

being lower among the Negroes than among the whites, the percentage of farmers' children helping their parents at home must be correspondingly small; the difference in the percentage of agricultural laborers is consequently made up by outside farm help.

Industrial wage-earners are also represented by a higher percentage among Negro male workers, than among white male workers, except in Louisiana and South Carolina, where the percentage of industrial wage-earners among the whites is slightly higher than among Negroes. The percentage of industrial wage-earners among the male gainful workers of each race was as follows:

State	Negro	White
Florida.....	44.4	27.2
Virginia.....	38.4	25.5
Tennessee.....	37.1	17.7
North Carolina.....	26.4	16.5
Georgia.....	25.9	16.3
Alabama.....	24.1	17.1
Texas.....	22.9	16.1
Arkansas.....	18.9	13.3
Mississippi.....	14.0	11.1
Louisiana.....	26.2	26.5
South Carolina.....	17.7	19.4

In the following five states the Negroes constitute a majority of all male industrial wage-earners:

States	Percentage of Negroes among Male Industrial Wage-Earners	Percentage of Negroes among All Male Gainful Workers
Mississippi.....	64.7	59.1
Georgia.....	58.4	46.8
Florida.....	57.7	45.4
South Carolina.....	55.4	57.7
Alabama.....	54.1	45.5

South Carolina is the only one of those five states where the Negroes fall slightly short of their proportionate share of industrial wage-earners; in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama the Negroes, though a minority of the population, furnish a majority of industrial wage-earners.

Persons of foreign birth or foreign parentage constitute a very small fraction of the white population of eight out of the eleven states under review. In three states only, viz., in Florida, Louisiana, and Texas, does the foreign element show numerical strength, as expressed in the following percentages of all males engaged in gainful occupations:

States	Native White	Foreign-born and Native of Foreign Parentage
Florida.....	45.1	9.4
Louisiana.....	37.1	14.7
Texas.....	62.5	17.7

In Louisiana persons of foreign stock outnumber the native born of native stock among entrepreneurs, the former representing 48.6 per cent and the latter 43.0 per cent of the whole group. In Texas 29.8 per cent of all entrepreneurs are of foreign stock, in Florida nearly one-fourth (24.8 per cent).

The foreign-born in every state show a marked tendency to engage in business; in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Mississippi nearly one-third of all foreign-born male workers are entrepreneurs. The percentage of entrepreneurs among foreign-born male gainful workers compared as follows with the same percentage among all white male gainful workers:

States	Foreign-born White	All White
1. South Carolina.....	35.0	5.8
2. North Carolina.....	33.4	4.9
3. Mississippi.....	32.0	6.6
4. Georgia.....	31.2	6.4
5. Tennessee.....	28.2	5.6
6. Alabama.....	22.4	5.4
7. Virginia.....	21.2	6.9
8. Louisiana.....	20.4	8.1
9. Arkansas.....	16.7	5.0
10. Florida.....	13.6	7.9
11. Texas.....	9.6	6.3

Among industrial wage-earners native whites of native parentage are a minority in the following states:

	Percentage
Texas	46.2
South Carolina	42.3
Alabama	39.5
Georgia	38.6
Mississippi	30.3
Florida	29.7
Louisiana	29.5

In Texas the native white of foreign parentage, added to those of native stock, make up a white majority among male industrial wage-earners (57 per cent); in Louisiana the foreign born and the native of foreign stock, who constitute together 22.6 per cent of all male industrial wage-earners, added to the 29.5 per cent of native males of native parentage, make up a majority of the male industrial wage-earners.

In the other southern states, where the foreign element constitutes but a very small fraction of the male workers, the Negroes predominate among male industrial wage-earners.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

The main fact conspicuously brought out by the preceding statistics is that, contrary to popular opinion, the class of industrial wage-earners, created by the evolution of capitalistic industry, does not constitute a majority of the American people, except in a few industrial states of the East and mining states of the West and Southwest.

On the other hand, the entrepreneur class in a broader sense, comprising business men as well as farmers, is almost as numerous as the industrial wage-working class, and in many states outnumbers the latter. The intermediate groups form a large section whose economic status is not identical with that of either the entrepreneur or the industrial wage-working class. It is these intermediate groups that are collectively designated as "the public," the third party in economic conflicts between employers and wage-earners. The numerical correlation of the entrepreneur class, the industrial wage-working class, and "the public" were represented in 1900 by the following percentages (omitting the unclassified): entrepreneurs, 27.7, industrial wage-

earners, 34.8, the public, 31.3. These percentages varied according to sex, age, and section of the country.

In the South economic class divisions are crossed by caste divisions based on color or race. If the white caste alone is considered, the percentage of industrial wage-workers among adult males varied from 11.1 in Mississippi to 27.2 in Florida.

The course of evolution since 1870 is shown in Table XI (omitting the unclassified) :

TABLE XI
RELATIVE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ENTREPRENEUR CLASS, THE
INDUSTRIAL WAGE-EARNING CLASS, AND THE PUBLIC, 1870-1900
(Percentage ratio to total engaged in gainful occupations)

Classes	1870	1880	1890	1900
Entrepreneurs.....	31.5	32.7	31.9	27.7
Industrial wage-earners....	27.4	29.5	32.7	34.8
The public.....	37.2	32.9	30.1	31.3
Total.....	96.1	95.1	94.7	93.8

As appears from the preceding table, the industrial wage-earning class has increased within the thirty-year period from 27.4 to 34.8 per cent, while the entrepreneur class has, during the same period, decreased from 31.5 to 27.7, and the intermediate classes, "the public," have decreased from 37.2 to 31.3. The industrial wage-earning class has gained at the expense of both. It is worthy of note, however, that the pace of this evolution has been very slow. Moreover, so far as the changes are real, not apparent (due to imperfections of Census figures), they have been occasioned by the expansion of industry

TABLE XII
RELATIVE NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF THE ENTREPRENEUR CLASS, THE WAGE-
EARNING CLASS, AND THE PUBLIC IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS, 1870-1900

Classes	1870	1880	1890	1900
Entrepreneurs.....	13.8	14.0	12.7	11.2
Wage-earners.....	52.3	53.0	52.3	53.1
The public.....	33.9	33.0	35.0	35.7
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

at the expense of agriculture, as noted in the preceding chapters. If the agricultural population, as well as the unclassified, is eliminated, the three classes will compare as shown in Table XII.

The preceding table shows that the correlation of the entrepreneur class, the wage-earning class, and the intermediate groups within the non-agricultural population has undergone no perceptible change during the thirty-year period under review.

So far as these statistics may be interpreted to affect the outlook for labor legislation, they show that the policy of the state will, for some time to come, be determined by neither of the two classes directly interested in the matter, but by the vast middle class described in popular discussions as "the public."

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